(1) Text Types

Fiction is made up of characters and storylines imagined by the author.
Examples: the Harry Potter books, Wonder

Non-fiction is factual writing which informs the reader.
Examples: a newspaper article

Poetry, written by a **poet** and read by a **reader,** expresses feelings, thoughts and experiences using imagery and description.
Examples: 'Education for Leisure'

Prose, written by an **author** and read by a **reader,** is writing in paragraphs usually to tell a story.
Examples: Cirque Du Freak, Matilda

Drama, written by a **playwright** and watched by an **audience,** is a script intended to be acted out which includes conflict and a resolution.
Examples: Eastenders, Macbeth

(2) Persuasive Methods 2

In addition to remembering the **MADFOREST** techniques for persuasion, you could use these.
Hypophora: When you ask a question and then immediately answer it yourself.
Example: Would you vote for change? Of course you would!

Anecdote: A short, personal story that helps your audience or reader understand your idea.
Example: Just last week a witnessed a terrible example of littering as I walked down the street and saw crisp packets everywhere.

Flattery: Complimenting your reader or audience to gain their support.
Example: An intelligent individual like you will of course support this decision.
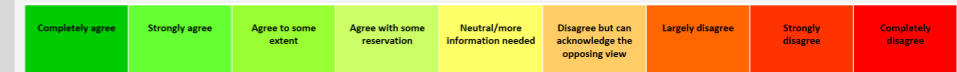
Exaggeration: Going over the top or over-elaborating a point in order to make appear more important, bigger or better than necessary.
Example: This is the greatest fair in the world, you have to visit!

(3) Scale of Agreement

Sometimes there is no right or wrong answer to a topic, only different opinions. When giving an opinion you can agree to different extents.

Completely, totally, wholly, unreservedly, utterly: You agree or disagree without any doubt or room for questioning.
Example: I completely disagree with violence, it is always unnecessary.

Partially, somewhat, moderately, I agree/disagree to a certain extent, I agree/disagree to a certain degree: You agree/disagree with some of the statement/topic, but not all of it.
Example: I partially agree with the decision to set homework but I can also see the problems it causes.

Completely agree	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Agree with some reservation	Neutral/more information needed	Disagree but can acknowledge the opposing view	Largely disagree	Strongly disagree	Completely disagree

(4) Verb Types

Modal verbs: Words that give an indication of possibility, necessity or permission. Can, may, might, could, should, would, will, must.

Examples:
<u>Can</u> I go to the park? (Permission)
I <u>might</u> go the cinema this weekend. (Possibility)
You <u>should</u> wear a seat belt in the car. (Necessity)

Imperative verbs: words that are commands.

Examples:
<u>Stop</u> running!
<u>Go</u> to bed.
<u>Pick</u> up your pen.

(5) Writer's Intentions

Writer's intentions: When a writer produces a text, they often have an intended effect they want to have on the reader or audience.

Reflects: The message the writer is trying to convey is the same, or similar, to a relevant social issue.

Warns: The writer is using their work as a way of alerting the audience or reader to an issue or concern.

Criticises: The writer is using their work to judge the behaviour of society.

Highlights: The writer is calling attention to a particular issue or concern.

Entertains: The writer has no particular message for the reader, they are writing to create enjoyment.

Persuades: The writer is trying to make you share the same view as them on a particular topic.

(6) : and ;

Colon (:): Can be used to introduce a list.
Example: I went to library and I borrowed: Cirque Du Freak, Noughts and Crosses, The Golden Compass and Diary of a Wimpy Kid.

Can also be used to join two main clauses when the second clause summarises or explains the first clause,
Example: Life is like a puzzle: half the fun is trying to work it out.

Can also be used to introduce a quotation or example.
Example: As Shakespeare famously states: 'Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none.'

Semi colon (;): Can be used to separate items on a list when they are longer phrases.
Example: I have a calculator, compass and ruler for maths; drawing pencils for art; and my bus money.

Can also be used to join two main clauses when they are closely connected ideas.
Example: Sandip spend three hours in the library; he couldn't find the book he wanted.

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